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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. IX.

POETRY.

From the Boston Traveller.

EVENING MELODIES.

By O. W. W.

No. 5.

When Voices breathe a Music Sweet.

When voices breathe a music sweet

The dreaming spirit over,

How often, in its chords, we meet

A tone like that of yore;

Some simple word,

That hath been heard,

In hours that were so dear,

Calls back awhile,

Youth's beaming smile,

And unimpassioned tear.

Then sing the soothing melody

Of that familiar strain,

Whose music shall call back to me

Youth's sunny hours again.

Its tones shall thrill

My bosom still,

And wake, within my heart,

Such dreams as this,

Which come in bliss,

And silently depart.

No. 6.

The Song.

There is a music in the song,

Upon thy lip that plays,

A spell—that bears my heart along

To youth's serener days;

Once more the dreams I loved so well,

Steal gently on my sight,

And pleasure weaves a fairy spell

Of beauty o'er the night.

My foot hath sought the brilliant hall,

My heart hath wooed the gay,

And I have broken from their thrall,

And coldly turned away.

With feelings radiant and sweet,

I hasten from the throng,

To gaze upon thy smile—and meet

The music of thy Song.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LOVE POWDERS.

[A Chapter from the Diary of a New York Physician.]

About the year 1815, a rather stout, coarse looking man, apparently some 25 years of age, came to my office, and wished to speak to me aside. He was a Dutchman from up the river, and spoke our language rather imperfectly.

Having got me aside, he stated his case with very great solemnity. He informed me that he was in love with a certain young woman of his neighborhood who unfortunately did not return his affection. This, he assured me, was not owing to any disposition on her part, for she was willing to love him if she could; and in order to overcome the natural repugnance she felt towards him, would consent to any feasible means.—A love powder was that which most naturally suggested itself to his mind; and he had now called to procure one.

"I would have got it of our toctor to home," said he, "but I was afraid it might leak out zume how or ander, and den I should be a langhin shing to de whole down. Zo as I was gummimg to New York, I thought I might, as well kit it here. Wat will you ax for one shtrong love powder, wat will do de business for de gal, and make her lofe me like de devl all out!"

At first I endeavored to reason with him on the folly of trying to excite love by means of powders, philtres, potions, and the like. But I found my arguments thrown away. I then endeavored to laugh him out of his project. But my ridicule, like my arguments, fell harmlessly to the ground.

Finding him resolved on having the love powder, come what would, I concluded to give him something which would satisfy him. I accordingly put up two powders of tartar emetic, of 5 grains each; telling him it was necessary he should take a powder as well as the girl, in order to produce the desired effect.

"But I be in lofe now, toctor," said he, "and does not need any de bowder to make me lofe more as I do now. What for should I take it den?"

"You must take it," said I, "otherwise the powder would have no effect upon the girl."

"But den I shall have to bay for two bowders instead of one."

"No, I will only charge you for one."

I then gave directions to dissolve the powders in water, and to take one himself and give the other to the girl at the same time; and that they should be shut up together in the same room at the time of taking the powders; and so on for three hours thereafter; when I assured him, they would produce a remarkable effect.

The fellow went away, well pleased with the favorable termination to his love suit; and I thought little more on the subject, except occasionally to laugh to myself at the physical effect the love powders would be likely to produce on the amorous Dutchman and his Dulcinea. How far they were likely to produce the desired effect, I could not of course determine; but that the result would not fit

any place in either to the heart of either parties, I was well satisfied.

It was somewhat like a year after this, that, walking one day in the street, I came plump upon my patient. Startled like Macbeth at the ghost of Banquo, I would have avoided him; and for this purpose I dodged into the Hotel, just opposite. But fear often brings about the catastrophe which it seeks to avoid;

and the consciousness of guilt conjures up danger, where in reality none was to be apprehended.

My motives were undoubtedly suspicious, and the Dutchman detected me the sooner for attempting to dodge him. At all events, he followed me to the Hotel, and with a very angry countenance began:

"Be's you not the toctor wat gin me lofe powder, a dwelv mont ago?"

"I! what, I a doctor! I give you love powders!" said I, appearing to be vastly surprised at this question—"you must certaintly be mistaken in the man."

"I believe you po de man," persisted the Dutchman; "you look so much like him as one egg does to another."

"No, my good friend," says I, "you must be mistaken in the man." But what is this story of yours about the love powders?" continued I, wishing to learn the effect they had produced, as well perhaps as mischievously to afford sport to the company in the bar-room.

"What is de shitory? why mishter Toctor, de lofe bowders, did'n do at all—Dey was all out, tam cheat. Dey was nothing more as one vile tattero-mattocks what makes people buke deir insides out.

When I goes home, I shut myself up in a room mid Katarina; and we takes one bowder and toder a bowder, yust so as you told me. Den we waits for de operation. Py and by we grows sick in de shionach: Tinks I, wat for a tyel of an operation is dis? dat makes me veel so all about the short rips, de heart, and de shionach? Put I says notting at all, hopin' twould all burn out for de pest.

Iy—and by we begins, poise on us, to heave just like de sea in a tunder sthorm.

Oh how sick I be!" says Katarina. Den she grows pale as a gorpse, and I thought she would faint; so I puts my arm round her waist to hold her up—when we pote at once begins to cry, New Yorg! New Yorg! and, by kracious! you never seen any pody gast up aggments as we did.—Dere was put one window in de room, and we could'n git out de door because I logs it and trows away de key when I virst comes in; and so we pote shicks our heads out of de winter, and bukes, and bukes, and bukes—you never seen de like in all de days you was born.

And what do you think was de consequence, toctor?"

"What, why I suppose the girl fell in love with you of course," said I.

"No, she hates me den thousand times worser dan ever. She won't so much as speake to me now. And all de young vellers and de garis, dey laughs at me, and boins de finger at me as I walks de streets and says, Dere goes de vool vat poight the lofe powders in N. Yorg!"

And now I pe de laughin shrog of de whole blace. And all dis gomes of the tan cheat lofe powder you gin me—for I can shwear you be's to fery toctor wat blayed dat drich on me. And if ever I gatches you in our neighborhood, concluded he, doubling his fist in a threatening manner, "I'll kive you one of the st-licks you ever had in all de days of your life."

Saying this he left the hotel in a rage and this was the last I ever saw of him or heard of the love powders.—New York Transcript.

DISCOURAGING.

A gentleman in a neighboring town reached home late one night, and just before his arrival, stopped at a Tavern and regaled himself over his seventh glass. On entering the house, he took his seat by the fire.—His wife had retired for the night, but, previously, knowing her husband would want his supper, had placed such good things as the house afforded on the hearth, that he might help himself, when he should arrive. Our friend's strength failed him, and the task of placing his supper on the table was more than he could perform. He called to his wife, who was in an adjoining room, the door leading to which was open.

"Betsey, I want my supper."

"It is close by you, on the hearth, my dear."

Our friend was silent for a moment, and sat making his obeisance to the fire before him.

"I want my supper, Betsey," said he a second time with a defective voice.

"It is right there on the hearth," repeated his spouse.

"Right devil!" said he to himself, and silence again prevailed.

Hunger applied its spurs, and our friend once more in an angry tone called for his supper.

"Are you drunk?" inquired his better half, raising her head from the pillow.

"No, Betsey, but I'm most almighty discouraged!"—Lowell Bulletin.

Daring.—"Oh, my dear, how came you so wet?" enquired an affectionate mother of her son. "Why ma, one of the boys said I daren't jump into the creek; and by gosh, I tell you I aint a boy to be daied."

A man praising me, said, that it was such an excellent drink that, though taken in great quantities, it always made him fat. "I have seen it make you lean," replied the other. "When?" inquired the eulogist. "Why last night."

"Remember that nothing but strict truth can carry you through life with honor and credit."

Microscopic View of a Drop of Water.

It is not certainly known when or by whom the microscope was first invented. On the one hand, we are told that one Derbell, a Dutchman, had the first microscope in the year 1612, and that he was reported to have been the inventor of the instrument. On the other hand, the invention is claimed by Francis Fontana, a Neapolitan, in 1649, who dates it from the year 1618. Thus far, however, it appears to have been distinctly ascertained, that they were first used in Germany, about the year 1621. The telescope is generally believed to have been invented in the year 1590, and, as a microscope is only a telescope inverted, the invention of the one may be readily believed to have originated in the use of the other.

It may, perhaps, be matter of doubt which of these instruments has introduced the most wonderful facts to our notice. If the telescope has brought us acquainted with vast bodies which we had not previously conceived to exist, and thus immeasurably extended our conceptions of the vastness of the universe, and the power of its Creator, it is no less true that the microscope, though perhaps with less imposing pretensions, has laid open to us the most unexpected revelations of the wisdom, the power, and the providence of the Almighty; by discovering to us the innumerable orders of living beings, endowed with numerous capacities, and provided with ample means of enjoyment.

It may be observed in general of the microscopic order of animals, that the smallest which have ever come under notice have been found in water. Not that we infer from this that there are not creatures of equally diminutive size inhabiting the air, or creeping upon the earth; the reason is simply that, from the transparency of water, and from its confining the creatures in it, we can more easily bring the assistance of the microscope to bear on the examination of them. Of these, indeed, of all animated beings, the monas is the most simple. The term is the most minute creature of this genus, being so extremely delicate and transparent as often to elude the highest magnifying powers, and seeming to blend with the water in which it swims. Another and very minute class of animalcules is that which has been termed by Mr. Baker the hair-like insect, on account of its shape, being extremely slender, and frequently a hundred and fifty times as long as it is broad. The creatures are so small, that millions of millions of them may be contained in the space of a square inch. Yet, low in the scale of being as they may seem to stand, owing to the extreme minuteness and the simplicity of their structure, even these, in common with those orders of inferior animals with which we are more conversant, exhibit indications of sagacity, and of the formation of habits. They seem, for example, to be fond of society; for, after viewing for some time a quantity of them taken at random, the observer will see them disposing themselves in regular order. If a multitude of them are put into a jar of water, they will form themselves into a regular body, and ascend slowly to the top. When they are weary of this situation, they form themselves into a kind of a rope, which slowly descends as low as they intend; but if they happen to be near the side of the jar, they will descend upon it. In one experiment, a small quantity of matter containing these animalcules, having been put into a jar of water, it so happened that one part went down, immediately to the bottom, while the other continued floating at the top. When things had remained for some time in this situation, they appeared disposed to change it. Both armies, therefore, set out at the same time, the one proceeding upwards and the other downwards, so after some hours' journey, they met in the middle. A desire of knowing how they would behave on this occasion, engaged the observer to watch them carefully, and, to his surprise, he saw the army that was marching upwards open to the right and left to make room for those that were descending. Thus, without confusion or intermixing, each held on its way; the army that was going up marched in two columns to the top, and the other descending in one column to the bottom, as if each had been under the direction of intelligent leaders.

Another very singular animal, whose existence and habits have been discovered by the microscope, has been dignified with the name of the *Proteus*, from its assuming so great a variety of shapes as scarcely to be recognized as the same animal in its different transformations. Its general shape bears a considerable resemblance to that of a swan, and its changes are chiefly affected by its neck, which it sometimes extends to a considerable length, and sometimes disposes of it altogether. It also appears to have the power of increasing its transparency or opacity at will. There are no eyes, nor a mouth opening in the head like a mouth, to be discerned; but its actions clearly prove

that the animalcules which it contains are those that are found in the same water, and its own progressive motion is very swift, yet it never strikes against any of them, but directs its course between them with astonishing dexterity.

Another and very perfect animal is discovered by the microscope in rain water, which has stood for some days in leaden

gutters, or hollows on the tops of houses.

This is called the vorticella or wheel-animal. Its most remarkable distinction is the apparatus from which it derives its name, and which, from all descriptions, would appear strongly to resemble the paddles of a steamboat. They change their shape considerably in different views, and perform each entire revolutions, and are provided with cogs similar to those on the balance-wheel of a watch.

All the actions of this creature, says an observer, indicate sagacity and quickness of sensation. At the least touch or motion in the water they instantly draw in their wheels; and it is conjectured that the eyes of this creature are placed some where about this apparatus, as while in a maggot state its motions are slow and blundering, but after the wheels are protruded, they are performed with great regularity, swiftness, and steadiness. It is by these rotary organs, also, that they are supposed to breathe.

Some very important discoveries have lately been made by Ehrenberg in his observations on these singular beings.

By dredging infusoria with very pure colored substances, as indigo and carmine, he has ascertained the existence of mouths, stomachs, and intestines, and many interesting particulars relating to their structure and functions. But perhaps the most astonishing view of the animals, and of the wonders of the microscopic world in general, is presented by a recent improvement in the solar microscope—we refer to Mr. Gould's instrument constructed under the direction of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Carey, the optician—the extraordinary effect of which is daily exhibited at No. 280, Strand. It acts on the general principle of the solar microscope, but it is supplied with an artificial and most brilliant light, produced by the mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gas on line.

The writer had an opportunity of witnessing the effect of this extraordinary instrument, and, without describing in detail the beauties or the horrors which it brought to light from the invisible world, (in doing which he would be obliged to draw very largely on the faith of his readers,) he may give some general idea of the spectacle, by stating that the instrument magnifies three hundred thousand times, so that a drop of water appears to cover a surface of a hundred square feet:

Why they call 'em Tracts.—While spending a few hours lately, in a little village in Ohio, I was amused and interested with the simplicity of the following anecdote related by the Rev. Mr. H. He one day presented a religious tract to a poor negro, first securing his promise, that he would read it. Some time afterwards M. met him again, and inquired what he thought of the tract.—O, said he, massa, it do me soul good, I never know before why da call 'em tracts.

But when I read dat little book, it track me dit way, and it track me dat way; it track me all day, and it track me all night, when I go out in de barn it track me dare, when I go in de woods it track me dare, when I come in de house it track

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Military Election to-day.

derogatory to the honor of his government.

For Brigadier General,

JOHN L. FULLER,

ANDREW G. MILLER,

THOMAS C. MILLER,

WM. R. STEWART.

For Brigade Inspector,

ELIJAH GARRETSON,

SAMUEL E. HALL,

JACOB HERMAN,

JOSEPH J. KUHN,

JAMES LILLY,

SAMUEL S. MCREADY,

ANDREW M. MULVAIN,

DAVID SCOTT.

For Colonel, 1st Reg.

JOHN H. MCLELLAN,

JOHN WALTER,

SAMUEL WITHEROW.

For Lieutenant Colonel,

ROBERT COOMAN,

JOHN K. CRUSS,

HENRY WITMOR.

For Major 1st Battalion,

JOHN ARENDT,

GEORGE MYERS,

JAMES K. WILSON.

For Major 2nd Battalion,

JOHN ASH,

JOHN MUSSELMAN, JR.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the U. S. Gazette.

THE NEWS.

Much difference of opinion exists, with reference to the ultimate fate of the Indemnity Bill, in the French chambers.—It is certain that the speech of Mr. Berryer was not without a strong influence on the minds of a portion of the chambers, some of whom had been calculated on to aid the Ministry. His language with reference to the U. States, was grossly offensive to American feelings, and unfortunately met a sympathy. This called up Mr. Thiers, the chief of the other side. We should suppose that when such men had spoken upon the question, those of smaller calibre would rest content with silence. They may, however, protract the debate for weeks.

The contents of our columns gives all the facts which have been furnished, upon which we form an opinion as to the result.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser says:—"Capt. Manchester, of the ship Rhode Island, from Havre, 15th April, informs us that the general impression at Havre was that the American Bill would not pass the Chamber." But Capt. Manchester could have heard nothing so late as we now publish. A correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says:—"The Chamber has been elected for five years—the majority are convinced that the twenty-five millions are due—that war may ensue between France and the U. States if that sum be not voted—and French trade and French commerce would thereby be immensely injured. Therefore, never mind who speaks, never mind what is said, and even never mind what amendments are proposed—the twenty-five millions will be voted, and the American frigate, the Constitution, now lying at Havre, to take away the American Minister. Mr. Livingston, in case of a refusal, will return laden with the first instalment of the sum. And after all, in my conscience, I believe that the twenty-five millions of francs are really due to the U. States."

We cannot bring ourselves to doubt, that the bill will pass the Chambers, by a very considerable majority; the whole number of members is upwards of 450, but of that number, nearly 200 hold office under government.

With reference to the new British Ministry, it may be said that they are the most ultra whigs that have ever held office under any British Sovereign; what measures they mean to propose it will be difficult to guess.

LONDON, April 16.

The French papers of Tuesday are again chiefly filled with the interminable speeches, for and against the grant relative to the American claims. No new fact has been brought to light to give weight to the opinions expressed in regard to the grant.

The Chamber of Deputies is evidently getting tired of this discussion, and yet we find, by the report of the earlier part of its sitting on Tuesday, that an attempt made to bring the debate to a close proved unsuccessful.

From the London Morning Herald, of April 17.

Very serious events for the French appear to be taking place in their African possessions." Accounts from Algiers, dated the 6th inst. speak of a new engagement with the Bedouins at Boufarrick, in which the French were defeated, and compelled to retreat with great loss.—Two pieces of cannon were abandoned in the retreat.

The general debate on the American Indemnity Bill in the Chamber of Deputies closed on Tuesday. The discussion of the articles commenced on Wednesday.

The prevailing opinion is favorable to its adoption.

From the Times, of April 18.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Private Correspondence.

PARIS, Thursday afternoon.

The speech of M. Berryer in yesterday's sitting of the Chamber has produced a very disagreeable impression in the Ministerial circles, and doubts are entertained this morning whether something like the amendment of M. Bigot may not ultimately be adopted. The American packet, which ought to have sailed to-day from Havre, has been detained to wait the issue; and Mr. Livingston, with the whole of his legation, is in readiness to leave Paris, and to embark on board the Constitution, should any resolution be adopted by the Chamber incompatible with the full execution of the treaty, or

make a general assault upon this country, and take him if possible; and a reward of about \$80 having been previously offered, by subscription, for his scalp, about two hundred persons belonging to the town of Bergen, headed by General, Major, Colonel, Captain, and other necessary officers, took up their line of march to-day, for the south

This is as it should be, and we laud the spirit of the Massachusetts girls who thus take upon themselves the business that appears to have been neglected by the other sex. We should like, we confess, to see these pilgrims to the west on their journey of love; and wish each of them a complete success as attended the matrimonial experiment of the beautiful and pious Ruth—may some rich farming Boaz, who like his old namesake was almost ready to say, "I thought to advertise for her," comprehend readily the grand, and accept the blessing which the visitation implies.—U. S. Gaz.

M. Thiers had found it necessary to employ the powers of his eloquence as soon as possible after M. Berryer, in order to weaken, if he could, the impression which that gentleman's speech seems to have made on the Chamber. The anxiety thus displayed by the Minister was natural enough under the circumstances; but it will appear still more so when it is remembered that it was in a great measure owing to a similar speech from M. Berryer that the Chamber was last year induced to vote against the grant.

M. Berryer, who was then the only organ of the legitimist party in the Chamber, is now the leader of the extreme right, which through the great exertions used by the party at the last elections, has been reinforced by some 15 or 16 members.—These members are all of them decidedly opposed to the proposed grant in favor of the American claimants.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid of the 8th representing Constitutional party as increasing in numbers and energy, so as to excite apprehensions of an insurrection. The dismissal of Senor Martinez de la Rosa is demanded in addresses from Barcelona, and his continuance in office will excite great discontent. The National says that General Mina has been actually succeeded in his command. We think this report is premature, but we have no doubt that it will be the case. He has made an unfortunate termination to his career, for his campaign which he opened with so much vaunting, has been disgraced by every thing that can stain his character, whether as a general or a man.

His successor, Valdez, will carry on the war with less cruelty, but we should think with no better fortune.

PARIS, April 16.—Mina is destined or turned off by the Queen of Spain, and Don Goronimo Valdez, Minister of War, is named in his stead. The National gives this intelligence as positive, and says that it reached the Spanish embassy yesterday, by express from Bayonne.—Thus to the lists of Rodil, Quesada, Castignon, Lander, and I know not who besides, we have now to add Mina. The name of Mina will go down to posterity covered with shame, reproach and curses. He has acted with horrible barbarity, and with nearly unparalleled atrocity.

Various Matters.

From the N. York Morning Herald, May 21.

Land Speculations.—Not long since a well educated, polished, and intellectual person, a branch of one of the earliest emigrants, came to reside and spend his time agreeably. He was in possession

of a fortune, snug, but not large, probably \$60,000 or thereabouts. For some time he passed life in agreeable society, mixed in company, and moved about like a person at leisure. One morning a friend of his, *au fait* in the value of real estate, the fall and rise of every rock or heap of rubbish on the Island, asked him—"would you like to make a small speculation in land?" "I don't know," replied the other; "I am quite ignorant of the value of land." "Never mind," said the friend, "purchase this lot; it is in market, keep it a few

months and see how it will come out." The gentleman did so. It was what is called Commodore Chauncey's property. It is situated on the Eastern Shore of the Island, near Yorkville, about fifteen acres, and cost about \$60,000. It is the same which was sold the other day for \$120,000.

This is one of the numerous specimens of the large sums of money recently made in speculations in land property.

The spirit or mania is rising still higher. From the hours of 12 to 2, the public sale room in the exchange is crowded to suffocation, one in each corner are sometimes busy at the same moment—lands in every part of the country, good, bad, indifferent, rocks, mountains, lakes, swamps, meadows, alluvial, are selling and reselling, as if the people were mad. Such is the eagerness of the purchasers, that like ladies at the furniture auctions, they almost bid on their own bids. The most beautiful lithographs of the article are handed about. Who can resist the fine arts? The auctioneers and some of the dealers are making rapid fortunes. Of one it is said he will clear \$60,000 this year out of his commissions, another \$40,000, another \$25,000, &c. &c.

Equalizing the Population.—In the censuses taken since 1800, it has appeared invariably that the eastern or old states had a larger number of females than the western or new states, and thus preponderance of good, or rather, this evil of too much of a good thing, increased with each decennial census, because to the westward by the end of the year continued with an increased spirit. We are glad to see that the evil is about to be remedied. A Northampton (Mass.) paper says, "that company of

part of the town where he had last been seen, and about noon routed, and drove him into what is called Adam's swamp, which was immediately surrounded; dogs were sent in to drive him out; and about 6 o'clock, he emerged from the woods; and in crossing the road leading from Mr. Adam's to Mr. Buel's Corners, was shot through the heart by Rowell Parish, Jr. of this town, a lad aged about 12 years.

By the blowing of horns and firing of guns the company was soon congregated—the fallen foe was placed in a wagon—the company were formed into a double line, at the head of which, as a mark of honor, was placed the fortunate young marksman. The procession then marched to Riga corners, where the dog was hung by the neck, and a general salute fired—after which they proceeded to Riga corners, where they took the skin from the dog and stuffed it.

Riga, May 9, 1835.

faction has gained a necessary triumph in Virginia!

"This would be to change the tenure of the Senate, and make its duration dependent, not upon the Constitution, but upon the *sit-jure* of the party. It is time that there should be an end of these gross perversions of the Constitution. They have grown up to such a height under the corrupt administration of Jackson, that the Constitution is becoming a mere nullity. Jackson, himself, in his letter to Parson Gwin, transfers the choice of President from the electoral colleges to the decision of a packed convention at Baltimore; and in his numerous violations of the Constitution, he finds a sanction in vague references to the will of the People, as disclosed in the origins of the faction which supports him, or in some other power above and beyond the written charter upon which our Government is founded. It is time we say that this mischievous heresy should be checked, that the written law should be known as the only law, that the vague and indefinite standard which a faction may set up to the law & the Constitution, should be prostrated and trampled on by an indignant and patriotic people. Mr. Leigh himself should set the example, and not lend himself to this loose, and profligate notion by practising on the Jackson principle, that the Constitution is a dead letter, when our party has pronounced it so."

STAUTON, Va. April 6th.

Remarkable Circumstance.—WITCH Doctor.—We are informed that a family by the name of Cash, in the lower end of this county, or in the edge of Rockingham, who are said to be quite respectable, and in good circumstances, had conducted themselves in so mysterious a manner for several months as to excite a good deal of speculation and interest among their neighbors. During that period it seems they had carefully secluded themselves from observation. No one was allowed to enter their dwelling, nor could they be seen attending to any of the business of their farm or of the household. Things continued in this state until ten or twelve days ago, when a few of their neighbors determined to unravel the mystery. They went to the house, and admission being denied them at the door, one of the company was raised on the shoulders of another, so that he could look in through the window, when a scene was presented which induced them at once to force an entrance into the house. A corpse was found lying on a bed in one corner of the room in a most horrid and disgusting state of putrefaction. It was the body of Mrs. Cash, who had been dead weeks if not months. The old man had a pallet in the middle of the floor, the daughter a bed in another corner of the same room, and the son (a young man) was found up stairs. The stench was overpowering, and it is astonishing that human beings could have survived for so long a time in it. It was ascertained that the woman had died about Christmas, and that she had been kept by the direction of a witch-doctor, whose name we are sorry we have not heard, under the delusive expectation that she would come to life in a given period. It is not improbable too, that a part of the villain's prescription, was that the family should not suffer any one to see them in the mean time, lest his imposition might be discovered. We understand that about a year ago the family took up the notion they were bewitched, that their minds became somewhat unsettled, and they were of course prepared to become an easy prey to those scoundrels who designate themselves by the infamous title of Witch Doctors. We believe this is a solution of the whole matter. The health of the family is said to have suffered considerably, and that their minds are in a wretched state.

It is presumed that the family must have attended to the business of the farm after night, as they were never seen by day, and their cattle were in fine order and a large quantity of grain (say about 500 bushels) was found threshed out and cleaned up.—*Speculator.*

The friends of the Liberia scheme of emancipating the blacks, have really cause to be pleased with the experiment. It does seem to get on in a very flourishing and satisfactory manner. It goes on slowly it is true; but while the Slave trade is very nearly ended on one hand, the emigration to Africa increases on the other, and in time all who wish to go can go, and carry with them the improvements of the age and the lights of civilization and religion. What a vast, benighted colony it still is—how little we know of it—how much remains yet to be done. The work can proceed gradually, but with certainty, and the American government can make liberal appropriations in aid of the benevolent object in view. We read with pleasure the letters which colored emigrants write to their friends in this country in favor of their new and natural home: they feel free, & are free in fact. If they will adopt some wholesome checks and restrictions, encourage temperance and industry, that country may yet be a most valuable asylum to the unfortunate.

N. Y. Eve. Star.

Sound Doctrine.—If we knew in what paper the following article originated, we would not fail to name it, that it might have the credit due to plain good sense. But it so happens that we do not, and we must therefore give it, without its rightful paternity:

The Pennsylvania Inquirer says, "It is understood that Mr. Leigh will resign." We know not why it is so understood, and we would hope that Mr. Leigh will perpetrate no such folly, to call it by no worse a name. The Senate of the U. States was not created that it should bend and give way to every temporary excitement or factitious breeze. Mr. Leigh by resigning

has contrived by means of cords with running knots, to capture the little savage. Inquiry being set on foot, it was ascertained that a country-woman had lost her child about twelve years since, and had never been able to discover what had become of it. The girl has been placed under the care of the Countess Erdodi, who has commenced her treatment by feeding her on roots, honey, and raw meat. Much curiosity is evinced to see, when she has received certain instructions and the development of intellect has taken place, whether she will remember her former situation, and what details she will furnish on the subject.

INDIAN CEMETERY.—A singular cave was discovered a few days since, among the cliffs on the bank of the Ohio nearly opposite Steubenville; which, when first opened, was nearly full of human skeletons. Among those relics of mortality were found stone pipes, arrowheads, and pots of some composition, the component part of which is apparently ground muscle shells.—The articles found with the skeletons, clearly indicate that they belonged to the aborigines of the country, and it is more than probable to the Mingoes, a noble and at one period a numerous tribe, who, within the recollection of some individuals still living, had several populous towns in the immediate vicinity.

To those who are at all conversant with the history of the aborigines of our country, a recollection of the wrongs and the sorrows of Logan, "the friend of the white man," and the last distinguished chieftain of the Mingoes, will add an additional interest to the discovery of this cemetery of that much injured and now extinct tribe.

The cave is within a large rock, which is detached from, and at the base of the cliff. The rock is about 15 feet in height, and recedes from the base to the top, at an angle of about 60 degrees.—The aperture, or entrance to the cave, is circular, about 2½ feet in diameter, and is at the base of the rock on its west side.

The cave presents the appearance of an arched vault. So regular and perfect is its conformation that many of those who visited it were not satisfied, until they had made a close examination, that it was not the work of art. It is between thirty and forty feet in circumference. Of its height it is impossible to speak, on account of the bones which yet remain, although immense quantities have been carried off by the scientific and the curious, who flock to it daily by hundreds.

After the family of Logan was murdered, and when there remained of his once powerful tribe but a few desponding, heart-broken representatives like himself, he made the following melancholy and affecting apostrophe: "Of my blood there remains not a kindred drop in the veins of any living being," to which may soon be added—and there is no moment left to indicate the spot where moulder the last remains of the Mingoes.

H. Cheeving Gaz.

The production of Silk is to become a great interest in this country. We receive from many parts of the Union almost daily proofs of the earnestness with which public attention is directed to it.—It is some years since it became a source of wealth to several of the towns of Connecticut, and we ourselves witnessed, with surprise, three years ago, the large extent to which the industrious and noiseless community at Economy, on the Ohio, had carried both its production and fabrication. We saw the whole process, from the worm to the loom, in full and extensive operation there. Since that time the places of its production have multiplied an hundred fold, and we observe that one individual, in Massachusetts, is erecting a cocoonery, so called, two hundred feet in length. The newspapers team with essays and information on the subject, and one or two have been actually started to be devoted to it exclusively.

That excellent journal, the Farmer and Gardener of Baltimore, has lately devoted a large portion of its columns to the subject, and the editor announces that he is compiling for his paper a *Silk Manual*, from the most authentic sources, on the culture of the Mulberry and the treatment of the Silk Worm. The Number of last week contained a paper of great length, and more than common value, on this interesting subject.

The value of Silk now imported into the United States amounts, we believe, to about ten millions of dollars. In twenty years, we have very little doubt, the Silk product in the United States will equal in value the present production of Cotton, and that we shall become exporters, instead of importers of it.

Nat. Int.

Compassion.—A sick man observed to his wife, my dear, I am not well to-day, will you prepare me a light dinner?

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

COMMUNICATED.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.
At a meeting held at the Academy, in Petersburg, (York Springs,) on the evening of the 5th of May, 1835, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Temperance Society, to be called the "Young Men's Independent Total Abstaining Temperance Society of Petersburg, York Springs." The meeting was organized by calling F. GARDNER to the Chair, and appointing John C. Stephens Secretary, after which, the meeting proceeded to nominate a Committee, consisting of five persons, to draft a Constitution for said Society.—The following young men were appointed said Committee: William McCandless, Levi M. Pickering, Andrew Griffith, John C. Stephens, and George Reed.

On motion, Monday evening the 11th, was appointed to report the same.

The meeting then adjourned.

FRANKLIN GARDNER, Chair'm. J. C. STEPHENS, Sec'y.

Agreeably to adjournment, the meeting was organized on Monday evening, the 11th instant, by calling John A. ANDERSON to the Chair, and appointing Nathaniel P. Buckley Secretary.—The Committee to whom was referred the drafting of a Constitution, agreeably to a former meeting, reported the same, which was received and passed, as reported, unanimously.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Constitution, be published in all the papers of the County, to exhibit the increasing march of Temperance.

J. A. ANDERSON, Chair'm.

N. P. BUCKLEY, Sec'y.

CONSTITUTION

Of the Young Men's Independent Total Abstaining Temperance Society of Petersburg, York Springs.

The undersigned, having taken into consideration the great prevalence of Intemperance, arising from the use of ardent, vinous, and fermented liquors, with the immense injury thence resulting,

TEMPORAL and ETERNAL, feel themselves imperatively called upon, in every honorable way, to suppress the growing evil; and for this purpose, do hereby associate together in the bonds of friendship, under a pledge of mutual co-operation, and bound by the following Articles:

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the "Young Men's Independent Total Abstaining Temperance Society of Petersburg, York Springs," which shall be auxiliary to no Temperance Society extant.

ART. 2. The Officers of this Society shall consist of one President, one Vice President, one Recording Secretary, one Treasurer, and at least Three Managers, who shall compose the Executive Committee and perform the duties usually assigned to such offices.

ART. 3. The duties of the Executive Committee shall be to take cognizance of all offences under the 5th Article of this Constitution, where a violation may take place, in such manner as shall be designed by the By-Laws.

ART. 4. This Society shall meet quarterly, on the first Monday in August, November, February and May; and annually, on the Saturday preceding the first Monday in August—at which meeting Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and the Report of the Executive Committee shall be read, with such exercises as the Society may deem proper.

ART. 5. The members of this Society shall wholly abstain from the use of ardent spirits, vinous and fermented liquors, except on Sacramental occasions, where wine is necessary, and in case of bodily infirmity when wine may be administered as a medicine. A violation of this Article will subject the offender to a trial according to the By-Laws.

ART. 6. No fund shall be raised in this Society for any other purpose than for defraying the necessary expenses of the Society; nor shall the officers receive any compensation or pecuniary remuneration for their services whatever.

ART. 7. Two-thirds of the members of this Society can alter and amend this Constitution at any meeting, provided a general notice shall have been given to members of the intention.

Wheat.—We learn from all parts of the state, that the Wheat crop was never so unpromising as at the present. In some places they say they will make little more than the seed. Many calculate that there will scarcely be more than a third crop made in the state. The early wheat has been cut short—immensely short—first by the hard Winter, and then the fly—which has also injured the later wheat. The Lynchburg Virginian says, that "The growing crop of wheat is said to be every where unpromising. The hard Winter was most disastrous to it; and there is now, in many neighborhoods, a great complaint of the ravages of the fly. The farmers cannot reap any thing like an average crop in this part of the country; and the prospects seem so gloomy throughout the Atlantic States, as to cause considerable advance in the price of flour."

Under such circumstances, it has been earnestly advised that the farmers put in as large a crop of corn as possible. Colonel Taylor has pronounced its eulogium in declaring it to be "Meal, Meat, and Manure, united into one."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Capture of a Spanish Slave.—A Spanish brig, of 300 tons, named the Formidable, which had acquired no small notoriety among the British cruisers on the coast of Africa, by her own speed and the boldness and dexterity of her captain, was captured on the 17th of December, off the mouth of the old Calabar river, by his Britannic Majesty's

brigantine the Buzzard. The action was commenced by the slaver, after a chase of some hours, and was maintained for some time with spirit on both sides. At length the brigantine ran the slaver on board, and the latter almost immediately surrendered. The captain of the Formidable, an officer of the Spanish navy, behaved with great gallantry, fighting and encouraging his men until disabled by three musket wounds. The captors found on board the prize, seven hundred slaves, and a crew of sixty men, armed with muskets, pistols, and cutlasses. The battery of the slaver was eight guns. Four of the Spaniards were killed, and eleven wounded: of the British 6 wounded.

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) May 20.
Melancholy Loss of Life.—Early yesterday morning, two men named Brailey and Bailey, who were attempting to pass down the Niagara river, from Tongwana to Chippewa, Upper Canada, in a scow, were carried by a sudden gust of wind into the rapids above the falls. In this alarming situation they deserted the scow, and swam for a temporary refuge to the shoals, about one and a half miles from the shore. On this precarious footing, up to their necks in water, a rapid current sweeping around them, threatening to bear them to the awful brink below, these unfortunate men maintained their position for some time, shouting for assistance. A man named Udell put off alone in a boat, to their relief; but one of his oars broke, and he was obliged to scull back with the other. Brailey then swam to a floating log, on which he attempted to reach the shore, but was carried downward by the irresistible current, & precipitated into the frightful gulf below. A brother of Udell's now volunteered to aid in the attempt, to save the remaining sufferer. Furnished with two oars each, they again put off, and succeeded in rescuing the hapless Bailey from his perilous situation.

Capt. Hibbard, of the steamboat Victory, kindly rendered every assistance to the chilled and almost exhausted man, who had been thus snatched from the jaws of destruction, and gave him a passage to Chippewa, where his family, consisting of a wife and five children, reside. Much credit is due to such disinterested courage as was manifested by the Udell's in their hazardous and successful exertions to save a fellow being from such imminent danger.—*Com. Adv.*

Fearful Retribution.—Notices have appeared in the papers, from time to time, of an atrocious murder committed by two negroes, in the neighborhood of Mobile, on the persons of two children, a boy and girl, the former 9 and the latter twelve years old, whose fate was for some time past enveloped in mystery. The negroes were convicted on their own confession, of having murdered these unfortunate, with circumstances of peculiar horror. The result is thus announced in a statement published in the Mobile papers, and authenticated by the signatures of the Grand Jury of the county.

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ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, Pa. June 1, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 75 to \$5 87½

—

From present appearances we

should judge that there will be but three

candidates in the field for Governor—

Wolf, Muhlenberg and Ritner.

The Whig party throughout the State,

numbing as it does, a great amount of physi-

cal strength, talent & respectability, it ap-

pears, has not nerve enough to enter the

field as a competitor in the contest—but

chooses to do the drudgery and bear the

brunt of the battle for those who will not

share the honors of victory with them.—

The Whigs will, therefore, be scattered

among the other contending parties, and

their identity lost.

Many of them will

go for Wolf, for his manly and indepen-

dent course in the cause of Education,

&c.; many of them will vote for Ritner—

and a few for MUHLENBERG: and this

most favored moment for unfurling their

own proud banner to the breeze will be

suffered to pass by.

We wish our hands

of such craven-hearted policy.

—

COMMUNICATED.

FREE SCHOOLS

In the Borough of Gettysburg.

The School Directors of the borough of

Gettysburg have lately inspected the Free

Schools therein, being six in number.—

They find the average number of Schol-

ars taught in said Schools to be 305.—

Before the Free-School system went into

operation, the Directors ascertained the

average number of children taught within

the same district above referred to, to be

135—being an increase, under the Free-

School system, of 170. The 305 now

attending school, if taught under the late

system, at \$2 50 tuition per quarter,

would pay to their teachers \$3 00 per

year. The Borough now pays for four

male teachers \$240 per year to each,

—

Two female do. \$144 do. 288

—

Incidental expenses, 50

—

1248

being a saving to the Borough of Seven-

teen Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars per

year for tuition. The Directors are hap-

py to say that the Schools seem to be

well conducted.

SAMPSON S. KING,

JAS. A. THOMPSON,

GEO. CHIRTMAN,

J. F. MACFARLANE,

T. STEVENS,

ROBT. G. HARPER,

May 30, 1835.

—

From the Franklin Repository.

ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN-CLAIMS

BILL.—The Journal des Débats approves

Gen. Valaze's amendment, which recon-

ciles the interests of the national dignity

with those of justice. As we owe, we

pay, but as the payment has been demand-

ed in language wanting in measure, be-

fore payment we require that the national

dignity should be satisfied. This is a

proceeding at once just and noble; it is

above threats as above the idea of taking

advantage of an insult to declare itself free

from all debt. Mr. Livingston with all

his legation was to quit France if the bill

was not adopted; but perhaps Mr. Livingston will consider it expedient to go himself and render an

account of what has passed to his gov-

ernment, in order not to expose himself

again to the inconvenience of seeing his

correspondence published.

JOHN DARBY, Chair'm.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

—

Stage Racing.—The Pittsburgh Times

mentions an outrage of this kind, and its

consequences, as having recently occur-

red in that city: On Saturday evening,

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Gettysburg & Hagerstown TURNPIKE.

THE Commissioners appointed by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor to incorporate a Company to make a Turnpike Road from the borough of Gettysburg to the Maryland line in a direction to Hagerstown," hereby give notice, that Books will be opened to receive subscription for the stock of said Road, at the house of W. M. McCLELLAN, in Gettysburg; I. ROBISON, in Millers-Town; MICHAEL STONER, in Waynesburg, Franklin county, on Tuesday the 2d day of June next, and in Philadelphia, on Monday the 8th day of June, at Mrs. YOUNG'S Hotel, Chestnut street; and said books will be kept open for six days.

JOHN HERSH, Sen.
BERNHART GILBERT,
A. MARSHALL,
J. M. KESSON,
W. M. MILLIAN,
T. C. MILLER,
W. M. McCLELLAN,
LEWIS RIPPLE,
J. BURNS,
PHILIP REED,
J. D. PAXTON,
J. A. THOMPSON.

Commissioners

Notice is hereby Given, that all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinbefore mentioned, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams County, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 2d day of June next, viz.

The account of John Robinson, Guardian of William M. Gleaghlin.

The account of Robert Smith and Jas. A. Thompson, Administrators of the estate of Moses Jenkins, who was Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Charles Stewart, deceased.

The account of Josiah Ferres, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Peebles, deceased.

The account of Alexander Russell and Isaac Warren, Executors of the estate of Andrew Noel, deceased.

The account of John Butt, Administrator of the estate of Henry Sanders, deceased.

The account of John Lauver and Geo. Pohl, Executors of the estate of Jacob Pohl, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Administrator of the estate of Ellen Bercaw, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cownover, deceased.

The account of Henry Bender and Jacob Bender, Executors of the estate of Conrad Bender, deceased.

The account of Henry Black, Executor of the estate of John Black, deceased.

The account of Samuel Knox and John Marshall, Administrators of the estate of William C. Rhea, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Robert Rhea, deceased.

The account of William Rex, Administrator of the estate of Adam Guise, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of William Cownover, one of the Administrators of the estate of John Cownover, deceased.

The account of Abraham Brown and Isaac Trimmer, Administrators of the estate of Daniel Brown, deceased.

The account of Martin Clunk, Administrator of the estate of Anthony Ghinter, deceased.

The account of Robert Thompson, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of John M. Dernard, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator, pendente lite, of Polly Jordan, deceased.

The further account of Wm. McClellan, Executor of the estate of John Anderson, deceased.

The account of Henry Weikert, Guardian of Catharine, David, Mary & Eliza Weikert, minor children of George Weikert, deceased.

The account of Henry Witmer, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Rode, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Hanes and John Overholtzer, Administrators of the estate of Samuel Overholtzer, deceased.

The account of Thomas C. Miller, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Charles S. Ditterline, deceased.

The account of Dr. John Runkle, Executor of the estate of Rev. Wm. Runkle, deceased.

The account of George Shryock, Administrator of the estate of Esther Lashells, deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Register, Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1835.

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg, May 5, 1835.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of 3 per cent., for the last 6 months, payable on or after Monday the 11th inst.

J. B. MCPHERSON, Cash'r.

N. B. From this date until the 1st of October, the Board of Directors will meet every

Monday at 7 P.M.

May 11.

ANDT'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa., for sale at the Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of one and a half per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of June.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.
May 4.

21

Pennsylvania College,
GETTYSBURG.

THE Exercises of this Institution will re-commence on Thursday the 4th of June. The Institution is ready to receive, for gratuitous instruction, as Teachers, FIFTEEN YOUNG MEN, agreeably to a provision of the State Legislature.

D. GILBERT.

Secretary of Board of Trustees.

April 27.

Editor friendly to the College, will please give the above an insertion in their papers.

Battalion Election.

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers will meet on Saturday the 6th of June next, at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of electing a MAJOR for said Battalion. The present Major to superintend and conduct the election, and make return according to law.

SAMUEL E. HALL, Brigade Inspector.

May 25.

16

Battalion Election.

THE Liberty Battalion of Volunteers of York & Adams Counties will meet on the 8th day of June next, at the house of Mr. Henry Larew, for the purpose of electing a MAJOR for said Battalion.

SAMUEL E. HALL, Brigade Inspector.

May 25.

16

STOP THE VILLAIN!

\$50 Reward.

A Stranger, supposed to be a Yankee, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout built, came to Petersburg, (York Springs) on Friday the 15th inst. and remained there that night. He professed to be a silver-smith, and had with him implements of his trade; he had on a grey doublet and pantaloons, and had with him a small bundle. He decamped the next morning, with a double-cased gold Watch and a silver one, which had been given him to repair, and with a new black coat, which he stole at the house in which he lodged. He is supposed to have gone towards Philadelphia.

The above Reward will be given for the apprehension of the Thief and recovery of the property; or \$25 for securing the Thief alone, in any Jail in Pennsylvania.

WM. R. STEWART,
MOSES MYERS,
HENRY BITTINGER.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) Adams co., Pa., May 19, 1835. [May 25.]

16

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth: and they have appointed Monday the 24th day of August next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

WM. BAILEY, SEN.

May 4.

31

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, assignees, under a deed of Trust, of JOSEPH WOODS, of Hamilton township, hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Woods, to pay the same to them, and those who have claims against him, are requested to present the same to either of the assignees.

ISAAC TREAT, Assignee.

CHAS. BARNITZ, Assignee.

April 27.

41

NOTICE.

ANDREW HOFF, of Straban township, Adams county, having assigned his property to the subscribers for the benefit of his Creditors, those persons having claims against him, are desired to present the same to HENRY WITMER, one of the Assignees, immediately. Those who are indebted to him, are desired to pay the same to either of the subscribers, without delay.

HENRY WITMER, Assignee.

MARTIN BOYER, Assignee.

April 27.

41

MIDDLE CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the Public generally, that he still continues at the above Establishment, on Middle-creek, 2 miles from Gettysburg, where he is prepared to

WOOL into Rolls, or manufacture them to Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets & Flannels, at prices to suit the times. His Factory is in complete order; and his work will be done in the best manner.

JOHN B. CLARK, Register,

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1835.

21

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N. B. From this date until the 1st of October, the Board of Directors will meet every

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May 11.

21

TRUSSES.—Hull's Improved Patent Trusses, and Common do. for sale at the Apothecary and Drug Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

May 26.

21

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg &

Petersburg Turnpike Company, have this day declared a DIVIDEND of

one and a half per cent. on the

Capital Stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of June.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y.

May 4.

21

NOTICE.

THE Firm of T. Dickey & Wm. D.

Himes is henceforth dissolved, and

business will hereafter be conducted un-

der the Firm of Dickey & Himes

as formerly, to whom have been handed

over all accounts of T. Dickey and Wm.

D. Himes.

T. Dickey,
W. D. Himes.

Gettysburg, April 20.

21

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having recently re-

turned from the Cities of Philadel-

phia and Baltimore, in addition to their

stock of Dry Goods, &c. have opened,

in part of their Establishment, a General

Assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which have been selected with much

care, and in many instances, made accord-

ing to their order.—They have also

made arrangements at home to have any

orders made in the best workman-like

manner, so as to be enabled to meet the

various applications of the Public; for

the latter of which they consider them-

selves responsible. The Stock will con-

sist of the following, to wit:

Gentlemen's Calf Boots, (best quality)

" Morocco do. " do. do.

" Seal do. (sewed & pegged)

" Calf and Coarse Brogues,

" Do. Shoes, (regularly made)

" Do. do. (pegged)

" Seal do. and Brogues,

" Pumps, Seal, Morocco & Calf,

" (spring & dancing)

" Slippers, plain and colored;

Ladies' Seal Boots,

" Gaiter do.

" Seal Slippers,